MEXICO.

Monterey Captured by the Liberal Forces.

They Claim to Hold Matamoros at Their Mercy.

A Large French Force Reported Landing at Bagdad.

Execution of the Liberal General Arteaga.

Promotion of His Conqueror, Mendez, by Maximilian.

Reported Imperial Successes in the Interior.

SINALOA STILL HELD BY THE JUARISTS.

Coneral Aguirre Appointed Secretary of War to the Republic.

NEWS FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16, 1865. We have highly interesting news from Mexico.
The Brownsville Mexican Republican of the 7th inst.
announces the capture of Monterey by the liberal forces

have arrived from Brownsville.

large French force was landing at Bagdad. an extra of the Republican says that Generals Pendro an extra of the Republican says that General Pendro and Mendot had arrived and joined General Cordo before fatamoros with eighteen hundred liberals, and that reviously they had surrounded and utterly destroyed an

garrison of one hundred men, including a num her of French troops.

The liberals claim that Malamoros is completely at

mered to give four hours, in which to plunder Mata-cess, to all the United States troops at Brownsville he will join them in taking the city. The Ranchero werns the United States commander at Brownsville to map a sufficient force these to prevent his troops joining the liberals for that purpose.

The Galveston Bulletin of the 12th instant says that Doomel Jones and General Escopedo and staff had arrived

here from Brownsville.

Captain Sinclair, of the liberal forces, formerly retenant on board the rebei privateer Alabams, had cap red an imperial transport on the North Rio Grande, ken her into Brownsville and turned her over to the

General Canales, at the head of a liberal force, was marching towards Bagdad, and would try and capture it.
An imperial gunboat bad passed up from Bagdad to

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16, 1865. A firm of wealthy Matemoros merchants, who left there the 7th instant, say they have no fears of the place being captured; that it is well fortified, the troops , in good spirits, and well supplied.

NEWS BY WAY OF HAVANA.

The steamship Eagle, Captain Lawrence, from Havana with later and interesting intelligence from Mexico, brought by the steamer Manhattan from Vera Cruz, and letailed in the letter of our Havana correspondent, which

the purser of the Eagle we are indebted for the prompt delivery of our Mexican and Cuban despatches

Want of time prevents me from giving but a brief er Manhattan, which arrived this forenoon from Fers Cruz. I have, however, been fortunate enough to btain a glance at the latest papers from Mexico city and am enabled to give some news of our republican

and an enabled to give home here's visit of the superialist neighbors.

Tou have doubtless already heard, through another hannel, of the defeat, capture and subsequent execution of General Arteaga, while Commander in Chief of the republican forces. He had just been defeated at of the republican forces. He had just been defeated at Pathouan, three days after which he was surprised by Osionel Mendex, imperialist, his remaining followers dispersed and a number of leaders captured, the principal of whom were shortly thereafter executed. Mendezhas in consequence been promoted by Maximilian to the mank of brigadier general. Among those known to have been with Arteaga were Riva Palacios and Ronda. Blance then two brothers, named Arteaga—probably are then two brothers, named Arteaga—probably are then two brothers, named have got the majorial government and been pardoned. The motorious Galvez has followed their example.

The guerilla leader Figueron has been badly beaten at a near Tebuncan, and Ugaide has had the same bad fuck at Artillero, near Queretaro. Still another imperial victory is reported at Hustinece. So, without the necessity of continuing this list of small battles, I may state that in every instance the republicans are reported to have got the worst of it. I will add just one more—a votory near Alsmos, in Sonora. The armed republicans, here

Since I was last occupied with these matters I have discovered that the republican cause in those vast States or departments of Western Mexico has lest ground immussely, and dwindled away to a mere shadow; as a consequence of which, in all likelihood, we find that Lower California has annexed herself to the empire. This important piece of news is communicated to the important povention by the Governor of that State in a lester dated Getober 18, which appears in the newspapers of the capital on the 30th.

Our old acquaintance Negrete, to whose incapacity I have had frequent occasions to advert formerly, has been removed from the post of Secretary of War to Juarez, and been replaced by General Aguirre, now in the field in New Leon, at the head of three hundred men. Negrete has just lost another body of men, several hundred in number, by his stupidity and mismannemen. About a year ago he lost four thousand in precisely the same manner.

The foregoing are the chief military movements made of late. In civil matters two decrees have been issued by Maximilian, dated October 28, relating, one to immigration and the other to a line of steamers to New York. The former grants curtain privileges and rights to a Trenchman named Dousdebes, who goes to Europe to organize emigration to Mexico. The latter grants the right to run a line of steamers from New York to vers Cruz, touching at Havana, to Mr. J. Stanley Keeling, the grant to host ten years.

General Shelby and his followers have all turned far-

The steamship Manhattan, from Vera Cruz on the 7th lost, arrived here last evening.

It was rumored in Vern Cruz that Juarez was in Texas, on his way to Florras Negras. It was also rumored that the Hallest blates former in Torse more pead more approaching the river, as if contemplating some hostile

A republican eamp had been attacked by the imperialists near Matamores, and among the prisoners taken were three soldiers in United States uniforms. They vere handed over for trial to a court martial, which would no doubt order them to be shot.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO.

His Opinions on the Mexican Question Major General John A. Logan, of Illinois, has been appointed Minister to Mexico, and Wm. A. Browning, of

poken decidedly, on the French-Austrian fraud in Mexico. On the evening of November 3, 1865, he used

enough to be reproduced:—

My friend, General Klipstrick, said something in reference to Mexico and foreign intervention. It is a question that we can very easily decide for ourselves, so far as I am concerned, I believe that Maximilian in holding Mexico to-day is part and parcel of the rebellion against the government. (Cheers.) When the robellion was first organized there was no thought of Maximilian entering Mexico. France did not dream of setting her foot upon the soil of North America or anywhere else. But when it assumed the proportions which it didwhen Sapoleon tooked across the briny deep and saw the great struggle going on in this country—believing that we could not succeed, envying the peace and prosperity of this great people; having, with some of his neighbors, the strongest objections to our form of government, and desiring that a chould sever and crumble and the strongest objections to our form of government, and desiring the said we are not capable of self-government he first conceived the idea of taking poseproved they are an outled back a thousand years in its advancement in civilization of Mexico. If we had failed it would have been rolled back a thousand years in its advancement in civilization of human liberty. Seeing this, and knowing this, they seized the opportunity and planted them selves on this soil, so that they might be the first to recognize the Southern confederacy, and they expected to be the first to recognize them if both succeeded against the government of the United States. But they came a little too late. (Cheers and laughter.) The botton went out of the rebellion sooner than they thought it would, and flaxifician saw humself standing there alone—(cheers and laughter)—and the old American eagle looking across with a keen eye at him and saying, "Maximilan, "Sir, you must pack up your duds and travel." (Laughter, ending in another tremendous appliauxe.) That was a part of the rebellion; it's a part of it to-day, and the government swing to the model of the contract of the contr

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

His Arrival in New York-Views on the zens of the United States-Slavery the Bane of Virginia-Citizens Calling Up-

General Joseph E. Johnston, of the late rebel army. arrived in this city at an early hour on Monday morning, and is at present stopping at the New York Hotel, on Broadway. This is the first visit which this the more peaceful avocations of civil life. We under stand his present visit is in connection with the new Na tional Express Company, of which he has recently been

Since his arrival here his leisure moments have been esieged by numerous applications for an interview with him-proceeding from Southern sojourners as well as residents of this city.

During an interview yesterday between a citizen Georgia and the General, the question of reunion or submission arose, in the course of which the General

Georgia and the General, the question of reunion or submission arose, in the course of which the General said "they had submitted with no ill feeling towards the North;" and further, "that they were compelled to do it." He said it had been frequently intimated at the North that the people of the South were still of the opinion that their allegiance was due first to their own State. "This," he said, "is not the case. That question is settled. The people throughout the entire South regarded themselves as citizens of the United States. Yet I have no doubt," he remarked, "but there are some bitter men still in the South, who oppose the idea of reunion. What country is there-where the government has not its enemies? But the people have accepted without the slightest dissent. I have seen no dissatisfaction on the subject."

Speaking on the question of slavery he said, very warmly:—"But for that institution Virginia would have been a richer State than New York to-day."

The Southern gentleman above alluded to remarked to the General, in relation to his removal by Jeff. Davis from command of the rebel Army of Tennessees, that the entire South, the people and press, with the exception of the Alabama press and those of the Richmond government, took sides with him in the issue; and that in the State of Georgia his removal from command of the Army of Tennessee at that time was considered the greatest calamity which befell the rebel cause, with the exception of the death of Stonewall Jackson and Sidney Johnston. President Johnson, he said, is a great man. He had not been appreciated in his own section, but as Chief Magistrate of the nation his great abilities and power were developing.

It was remarked to the General that he looked exceed-

He is Captured at Key West and Brough Him Sent to Fort Lafayette, &c.

The United States supply steamer Memphis, which are rived at this port on the 15th inst., brought as a prisoner of State one George Davis, Attorney General of the late so-called Confederate States of America. Mr. Davis was arrested by the United States Marshal at Key West, on the 4th of the month, and turned over to the custody of Commissioner G. M. Ransom, senior officer of the United States naval force at Key West, as will be seen by the

States naval force at Key West, as will be seen by the following order:

Univers States Marshal's Office,
Southers Detrice of Florida,
Key West, Nov. 6, 1865.

Commander G. M. Ransom, Senior Officer, United States Navy, Key West, Fla.:

Sira-I have arrested Mr. George Davis (on the island), late the Attorney General of the so-called Confederate States. I have to request that the said Mr. Davis may be forwarded to New York in the United States naval supply steamer Memphis, and that the commander of taid steamer be indirected to telegraph the Hon. Attorney General at Washington of the arrival of Mr. Davis, until the pleasure of the government is known. I have the bonor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Deputy United States Marshal, Southern District of Florida.

In pursuance of this order Mr. Davis was placed on board the Memphis and brought to New York. The government at Washington, on being informed of his arrival, directed him to be transferred to Fort Lafayette. United States Marshal Murray being clarged with the execution of the order. The prisoner was sent to he Fort youterday morning. He was very faction, having nothing to say relative to the justness or unjustness of his arrest, and seemed disposed to take matters very coolly until the pleasure of the government regarding him should be made known.

THE BORDER SCARE.

Lull in the Fenian Excitement in Canada.

The Canadians Beginning to Breathe Again.

Quieter Times in Toronto-Hopes That Sufficient Precautions Have

The Fenian excitement of the last two days has ap-

A general feeling of confidence now prevails that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent lawless depredations by members of the Brotherhood.

The Troops at Toronto Ready for an Emergency.

[From the Troops Leader, Nov. 16.]

There is nothing extravagant in the assertion that the city was considerably exotted yesterday. Early in the day it became known that the authorities had received some fresh information regarding the movements of suspicious persons noor midst, but few knew anything of the nature of this information. There was some ground for the excitement that existed. General Napier, we have reason to believe, received a letter yesterday. From General Michel, the administrator of the government, of a character which caused him at once to communicate with the Mayor, and place the troops at the disposal of his Worship. Whatever the contents of this letter may be, it was deemed necessary to strengthen the guard at the armory last night, and keep the troops ready for an emergency, however suddenly it might arise. Such measures of precaution were taken as indicate the necessity for the utmest vigilance; and we can tell the community that however certain journals among us may pooh-pooh the action of our authorities, the latter are our best guides and protectors at the present time.

Volunteering for the Frontier. (Woodstock (Nov. 15) Correspondence of the To

much larger force could be had here if required.

[From the Toronto Globe, Nov. 16.]

Last night the Queen's Own Rifles met for drill at the drill shed, and when inspected by Lieutenant Colonel Durie they presented a very fine appearance and went through their movements remarkably well. As soon as the drill was over those who were wilfing to go to the frontier were called out. About thirty men were enrolled. The following are the officers who are to accompany them to the frontier—Captain Jarvis, of No. 7 Company, Queen's Own: Lieutenant Morrison, of No. 2, and Ensign Campbell, of the University Company. Of course they won't leave till their several companies are flight there are a number who enrolled before, so that there are not very many wanted in order to fill up the companies. Volunteers wishing to have their names onrolled will have a chance of doing so to-day at ten o'clock, at the Brigade Major's office.

[From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 16.]

orrolled will have a chance of doing so to-day at ten o'clock, at the Brigade Major's office.

[From the Montreal Gazotte, Nov. 16.]

The detachment from the battalion Chasseurs Canadiens, under command of Major Cinq-Mars, paraded at the Victoria Hail, Haymarket square, yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the customary oath having been administered by Lieutenant Colonel George Smith, A. A. G. Militia. The men were served with their knapsacks and havorsacks, and again closely inspected by Colonel McDougail, Adjutant General of Militia, who was necompanied by Colonel Dyde, Commandant, and Brigade Major McPherson.

The detachments paraded in heavy marching order, and presented a fine soldierlike appearance under arms. Colonel McDougail addressed the officers and men in French and English, expressing his great satisfaction with their appearance on parade. He certainly could not wish to see a finer body of men going on sorvice, and it was a matter of peculiar pleasure to him to find that the mon of the Chasseurs Canadiens had turned out with such alacrity when called upon by the government to do duty on the frontier. The remarks of the Adjutant General were received with great applause by those present.

The detachment then marched'to their quarters at the hotel, near the Bonsecours Market, to be in readiness to leave on Friday morning, by train at eight o'clock, for Toronto, thence by steamer to Niagara—the men being on pay since yestorday.

An advance party, under command of a sergeant, will

THE VOYAGE IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC-REMARKA-BLE CALMS—AMUSEMENTS ON BOARD—NESTO MINSTREL PERFORMANCES—THE "INTRODUCTION TO NEPTUNE" ON "CROSSING THE LINE"—FUTURE MOVEMENTS, ETC.

From the time of leaving New York until the 1st of the present month we have had very little exception to the monotony of every day man-of-war life, not even when we apparently touched the outer edge of a cyclone, and had a pretty heavy sea, which occasioned some roll

Most of our time has been passed in a series of calms or head winds, especially in the interval between August 25 and September 15, latitude 10 to 33 north, longitude 25 to 40 west. On the 4th of the latter month we were in sight of between twenty-five and thirty sail becalmed got up steam and ran across "the line," when we took the southeast "trades," which we had during almost the

To vary the monotony of our voyage we have had two entertainments by our minstrel band, which are, I sup-

entertainments by our minstrel band, which are, I suppose, to be repeated some ensuing Saturday evening. The band is a very good one, and quite equal to many on shore.

The old custom of introducing to Neptune those who had never "crossed the line," and which has almost died out in the navy, was revived with great spirit. The ceremonies, which were very amusing, were as follows:—A Neptune, with his attendants, took his seat near a large tub, which was filled with salt water, and a bucket was brought, filled with lather made in some atroctous way. One of the attendants then produced a large paint brush, another an enormous razor, and a third a big swab, which latter was a mass of old ropes about three feet long. The visitor was then introduced, blindfolded and seated on a stick laid across the tub, when he was duly lathered, shaved and swabbed. A speaking trumpedwas then handed him, and he was desired to announce himself to Neptune; but, as he opened his mouth to do so, a bucket of water was dashed into the large end, finding its way into his mouth; the sick was knocked from under him, and he fell into the tub, where a hose was turned on him—an anusement which he enjoyed until he could scramble out and away. Another candidate was next brought up and treated in the same way by the "old salis," until all who had never "crossed the line" had become fully acquainted with Neptune.

Captain Shufeld and Captain Forney are very much

the same way by the "old galls," until all who had never "crossed the line" had become fully acquainted with Neptune.

Captain Shufeldt and Captain Forney are very much liked by the men on board. Of the Admiral's popularity it would be useless to speak.

We arrived here on the afternoon of the 7th, and will probably remain two weeks or more before going to sea again. We will next proceed to Batavia, stopping es route at Cape Town to replenish our stores.

Evacuation of New York.

appointing Friday, the 24th inst., for a parade of his en-tire division. The date of the turn out has been changed

in consequence of Saturday being an mappropriate day:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO 15.

Headquarters, First Division N. G. S. N. Y., }

New York, Nov. 16, 1865

This division will parade on Friday, the 24th of November, instant, to celebrate the evacuation of New York in 1783, and will be reviewed by Governor Fenton and the General Staff of the State.

The division line will be formed in Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, with the right on Broadway, at half-past one c'clock P. M., and the review will take place at two o'clock, immediately after the Governor's salute is fired, in Union rquays.

The salute will be fired under the direction of Colonel Burger, commanding the Second brigade.

Brigadier General Hall will detail a troop of horse from his brigade as an escort to the Commander-in-Chiel, to report to the Adjutant General at the Fifth Avenue Hotal talif-past one P. M.

The line of march will be up Fourth avenue, through Twenty-third street, Madison avenue and Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, and down Fifth avenue to Washington Parade Ground, paying the honors of the marching salute to the Commander-in-Chiel near the Worthmonument.

The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major General at one o'clock P. M., and Captain Otto's troop will report at the same time for eccort duty.

The Commissary General will issue ammunition for the salute upon the requisition of Colonel Feller, General Orders Nos. 13 and 11 are countermanded.

By order of Major General UHAS, W. SANDFORD.

A. Hammors, Division Impector,

THE FENIANS.

"Meffat Mansion" Occupied by the Fenian Men-The Travels of the Headquarters-The New Establishment-Its Costliness and Gorgeonsness-Apporhution of the Department-Opening, &c.

general Fenian Brotherhood have transferred their head-quarters in this city from the old location at 22 Deane street to a more pretentious and proper locality. The street, known as the Moffat mansion, and situated directly at the head of Union square, near the Everett House, ha been procured for Brotherhood purposes, and yester-day possession was accordingly taken by the Fenian executive authorities. "THE TARA OF CHERICA."

These new quarters are altogether superior to any which the Fenian Society, or, indeed, any other society, financial political or commercial, has ever before occu-pied in this country. The building has been noted as mansion, and it is only with reluctance that its owners story brown stone porticoed and supplied building, fifty by one hundred and sixty feet in dimensions, and verlooked in its construction, the only limit to the useful present revolutionary occupants, the use of these outoffices, or of the collinary and billiard regions in the base rifles and blunderbusses which, according to the London Times, bristle porcupine-like round the central post of Fenianism in this city.

DECGRATIONS, DEVICES, MOTTOES-"APERO ME-

The inner decoration of this mansion, too, is in fact dimost beyond description. There are frescoss, carvings, statues and paintings, shields of heraldry, coats of arms poets, patriarchs, gods and goddesses in bas relief, angels smile through the stained skylight, and myriads of of resewood, so elaborated as to have cost un average of two bundred and eighty dollars each. great glass folding door of the reception room cost two hall is singularly arched, and there is a sweeping stair way leading to the upper stories, proceeding up which

"Trust in God, ye Fenian men, And keep your powder dry."

HISTORY OF ALL THE HEADQUARTERS.

And keep your powder dry,"

HISTORY OF ALL THE HEADQUARTERS.
All this gorgeousness does not seem to have been required, or indeed desired, by the Fenian Brotherhood for the transaction of the society's basiness. But no other place could be obtained of sufficient inner capacity for the business requirements which are developing into immense magnitude and importance. In the matter of respectability, too, the Brotherhood had suffered by the comparative nooks in which business had to be transacted in the infancy and weakness of the association.

A room in Centre street had for many years answered the purposes of "beadquarters;" then the dignity was conferred upon those rooms in Duane street, which have already been described in the Herald. About a year ago, when upon the enlistment of Head Centre O'Mahony, with his Fenian regiment, in the three months mational service, the executive behin was laken by O'Chrence Madderfly, these premises were overhauled fornished, curpated and made somewhat presentable for the time. Then followed the rush of development, the Charimati Congress, the adherence in all quarters of substantial citizens, capitalists and the business classes. The Fenian merchant, coming from a point a thousand miles away, when "purchasing his fall stock" would seek the great headquarters in high anticipation. Distance did lend charms to the view. The central office was not adequate to the status of the universal order, and a depression went back. It was an imperative call of the progressive interests of the Fenian Association which deededs that Duane should follow Centre, and thus "the citizens of European revolution" have their sentinels posted to day.

With the Green and the Stars from the cupola floating, upon the historic square of the American Union and beside the mounted statue of the world's great revolution is—Washington.

THE APPORTIONMENT-LOCATION OF MEN

THE APPORTIONMENT—LOCATION OF MEN AND MACHINERY.

The advantages of this building are that it affords facilities for all the departments to operate the machinery in general concert. On the first floor are the financial rooms, consisting of a large bank-like office with desks, railings, &c., where moneys are to be received, bonds disposed of, accounts kept, &c. Adjoining is a sort of vault, with safe, &c., where the more valuable office papers and books, with bonds, we suppose, are to be secured. A splendid central apartment will be used for financial negotiations, &c. Then the reception room, a capacious and magnificent apartment, lays ready to receive "the proudest republican in all the land." A library, with martial records from the famous fight at Ventry harbor to the campaign on Grant's line, besides tactics of war and statesmanship, diplomacy and "conspiracy," as worked out by "red revolutionists" in all times and places; also miscilaneous works and maps from "The Last Fenian Eurvey of Ireland" back to the most noted records of the Sanscrit tongue, invites the studious to pass a calm hour in this "Tara of the United States," as an original Philadelphian has denominated it.

The President of the society has his office and private room on the second floor. Another suite is allotted to the secretary of military matters. A military board of examination and a secretary of matters civil are also to operate room the floor.

The ball offices and committee rooms of the Brother hood Senate occupy the third story. The fourth consists of small chambers, &c., which may be used as sleeping apartments by the cierks. The building is well arranged throughout. It is commodious and creditable in every way, and the Fenians of America need aim at no higher object than so giving good heart and the unfailing "sinews" is quantity and time to enable the "then in the gap" to establish ac comfortable and secure a government house for the Irisb republic as this is to the American co-operative fraternity. So well cared for was the bui

Obitmary.

We announced on Thursday morning the death, at Mobile, Alabama, of General Duff Green, and stated that it was Duff Green, the famous editor. It appears that Duff Green, the editor, is alive and well in Washington, and the dead man is General Duff Calhoun Green, late Quartermaster General of Ala-bama, and we believe a son of the original Dust. Duff C. Green graduated at West Point in 1849, and was during 1863 and 1864 Quartermaster General of Alabama. One of the most grandiloquent documents of the war is his call to the people of Alabama to rise up in their might and drive the ruthless invader, Canby, from the southern coast of their fair State. The call, it will be remembered, was ineffectual. He was nominated, we believe, as a brigadier general in the robel provisional army, but was not confirmed. Some one of the robel commanders in the southwest, on Green's nomination, whether to assign him to duty, and telegraphed to Jost Davis to know Green's hear rank as brigadier general. Davis telegraphed in reply that he was not aware of the existence of any such brigadier as General Green. He died at Mobile on the 9th inst. He was a resident of Eutaw, Eng. was during 1863 and 1864 Quartermaster General of Ala

The death of the content European botanist, Dr. John Lindloy, is announced to have taken place at his residence, Actongreen, England, on the 1st or November, at the size of sixty av. He was the author of several important works in the science he professed, including a new Hundard Dictionary of Betany.

M. ARDOUIN, HAYTEEN MINISTER TO FRANCE.
M. Ardonin, who has long represented both the empire and the republic of Hayti at the Court of the Taileries, died on Taerday, October 31, in Paris, in his seventieth

Mississippi River Steamers Destroyed. Sr. Louis, Nov. 17, 1865.
The steamer W. A. Moffatt was burned at the lower en

of the lever last night. She was valued at \$60,000, and insured for \$50,000. The steamer Ben Stickney, which sunk at Island No. 8 on Wednesday, was valued at \$150,000, and not in-

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

ONE DAY AT THE ASTOR HOUSE,

OSSERVATIONS OF A COUNTRYMAN.

WHAT HE SAW AND WHAT HE BEARD.

ARW CANDIDATES AND OLD CANDIDATES.

A RAGE OVER THE ASTOR TRACK.

Plottings and Counter-Plottings
of the Politicians.

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The collection of the country of

as soon as the first symptoms of a distressing affliction displayed themselves upon him—greedy politicians were scrambling for his office and striving to steal a march upon their competitors in naming his successor. I am informed that one prominent political manager—a Warwick in the State-is timing his own engineering at Wash-

ington in regard to this office thus created. I learn that the first choice of this leading wire worker s Mr. R. M. Blatchford, whose name will be pushed by him with every energy and persistency, if there is the most distant prospect of success. But a fight will be nade against him, and a bitter one, by the radical portion of his party; and as the "Warwick," already showsupport of Robert Dennison, of Orange, the old Comptroller of the State; of Mr. Van Dyck, or, in fact, to that of any other man who is successful, and claim that he has been his especial candidate all the time.

has been his especial candidate all the time.

I learn further that Senator Morgan, who as United States Senator holds great power at Washington so far as this valuable appointment is concerned, is favorable to the appointment of Mr. Issac Sherman, Mr. Van Dyck, of the Sub-Treasury, or Mr. Robert Dennison, choosing them in the order in which I have placed them.

I discover that the Hon. Preston King, when he found that his health would not permit him to continue the duties of his office, advised that his successor should be one of two men—Issac Sherman, of this city, or Robert Dennison, of Orange. His first choice I understand to have been Mr. Sherman, but that gentleman signified personally to the deceased gentleman on the Saterday prior to his death his unwillyngoess to accept the office. The remark made by Mr. Sherman on that occasion was singular under the circumstances. "Why, my dear sir," said he to Mr. King, with whom he was on most intimate terms, "if I were to accept the office I should be more crazy than you are."

The "old man," as I am told they familiarly designate the political manager to whom I have before referred, being known to be in favor of Mr. Bistchford, his opponents have brought forth daily, almost bourly, some naw name to embarrass him, but without having, up to yesterday, any well defined or settled policy. Now it has been Thomas Murphy, Senator elect; now General Daniel E. Skelke, now Mr. Van Dyck, and now some one clae. Since yesterday, however, the affair has taken a new aspect, and it is this that is creating the busite and excitement I see about me.

The new candidate just trotted out is Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State. That tall gentleman, with fair complexion, sandy hair and shoulder of mitton whiskers, a L'Anglatic, is pointed out to me as the man. He looks pale and anxious, and is nervously twitching several gentlemen by the buttonhole, one after the other, and whispering some question into their care, the reply to which is a blank look and shake of the head. In this way States Sepator holds great power at Washington so far as

Weed is in cons quence unwhining a property of the course with him.

I observe one gentleman with a heavy beard and short stature indefatigable in his efforts to buttenhole every new coner, and I am told that it is Jones—Jones, of Kinga Jones, of the State Committee. I and Jones igoing to for Depew with energy, and declaring the everybody that "he can the beat, sit?" Now he has fastened upon Judge Robertson, of Monroe, formerly

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

The Indians Creating Alarm-Call for a Received from Washington Not to Muster Out Any More Troops-No More NEW ORLEADS, NOV. 16, 1865.

great alarm on the northern frontier of that State. Advices from Austin say that Provisional Governor Hamilton will soon issue an order for the election of delegates to a State Convention, the election to be held about the 15th of December and the Convention to assemble about a month after.

The Houston Pilegraph of the 10th inst, learns that orders have been received in the State from Washington

to sell any more government property, until further The Germans in Texas are preparing to plant cotton extensively and to raise it by their own labor. They also invite their countrymen to emigrate to the State.

not to muster out of the service any more troops, not

Arrived at Galveston steamer Wellington, from New Loss of the Steamer Twilight in Cape

Pear River.
This steamer, which left this port for Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday last with thirty-five passengers on board, is reported lost near the mouth of Cape Fear river. She was laden with a very heavy cargo of merchandise, and, from the intelligence which was received yesterday, will prove a total loss. The navigation of Cape Fear river is, perhaps, the most dangerous on the coast of North Carolina, on account of the numerous reefs and sandbars that lie in wait for the helpless mariner. The passengers and crew of the Twilight were taken of by some of the river boats and landed at Wil-

taken off by some of the river boats and named at mington.

The Twilight was built in July last at the shippard of her owner, Mr. Charles H. Mallory, of Mystic, Connecticut. She was accounted a statuch boat, with the sole fault of relling rather violently in a heavy sea. She was valued at \$70,000. Her bonnage was aix hundred and twenty five tens; dimensions, one hundred and fifty nine feet long, twenty sum fact wide and fifty enter the tong, twenty sum feet wide and fifty enter depth of hold. Her officers were:—Captain Spicer; Chief Engineer, G. Fitch, and Fursor, D. Price. The other steamers on this line are the Enterpe and Ariadne, both built on the same model as the Twilight.

The Laprarie murderer, Stanislaus Barreau, was executed this morning, at ten o'clock, in the presence of about fifteen thousand people. He slept soundly from two till six o'clock this morning, and seemed resigned to

The National Thanksgiving. Governor Anderson, of Ohio, has changed the day of Thankagiving from November 30 to December 7.

THE DAY IN MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Nov. 17, 1866.
Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, has appointed the 7th
(December as a day of thanksglying.